Czechoslovakia: The public is obviously dissatisfied with the decisions of the recent party central committee plenum.

The students have ended their sit-in strikes, but have threatened to demonstrate again if the leadership takes any "backward steps" in implementing the decisions made at the plenum. Industrial workers, who sided with the students, have also ended their token sympathy strikes. It is apparent that opposition among youths, workers, intellectuals, and other sectors of the populace is widespread although it is not well organized. Party leaders risk serious public reaction if they introduce new restrictions.

Some newspapers have taken up the cause of the students by publicizing their ten-point demands, which include many of the freedoms originally included in Dubcek's reform program. Rude Prayo, the main party daily, has suggested that the party must find the courage to tell the public why it did not implement certain reforms and why the introduction of others will be delayed.

Moscow seems relatively satisfied with the results of the plenum. The Soviet press has reported on it extensively.

The Soviets still have not extracted from the Czechoslovaks an admission that the invasion was justified by the existence of a counterrevolutionary situation in Czechoslovakia, but Moscow appears to be content with the slow reimposition of political controls. The Soviets probably see Dubcek's admission that the Czechoslovak party failed to assess accurately the threat of "antisocialist" forces as a step in the right direction and the most that could be expected from the present leadership of the Czechoslovak party.